

preceding species, and has a comparatively small number of distant singly or doubly forked oblique branches. The much less oblique branches of the interno-median vein are more frequent, but appear less crowded from their simplicity, while those of the externo-median are more distant than the latter, and equally simple. There is no sign of any cross-venation. This species, like the preceding, is small, the wing measuring about 12 millim. long and 4.5 millim. broad. Named after Prof. Arthur Lakes, of the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, the first discoverer of these fossils.

Triassic beds near Fairplay, Colorado.

XXXVIII.—*Remarks upon Lepidoptera collected in the Ellice and Gilbert Islands.* By Mr. C. M. WOODFORD\*.

THROUGHOUT Mr. Butler's article in the March number of the 'Annals' the word "Tamana" should be substituted for "Tarawa" wherever it occurs (three times). It is an error caused by the similarity in the names of the two islands. Tamana I visited, Tarawa I did not.

1. *Junonia villida*.

This insect was extremely common upon all the islands that I visited, and I also noticed the larva, but cannot identify the food-plant.

2. *Hypolimnas varick*.

This was common at Tapetewea and at other islands in the Gilbert group, and I found the larva feeding upon a species of *Abutilon* (a specimen of the plant was left by me at the Natural-History Museum). At Nukufetau, in the Ellice group, I saw only a solitary specimen of *Hypolimnas* (a male), but could not capture it.

3. *Chærocampa erotoides*.

The single example brought was the only one I saw, and I took it from the head of a child, who had tied it by a thread attached to the insect's tongue, and fastened the other end to his hair. This accounts for the damaged state of the speci-

\* Communicated by Arthur G. Butler, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

men. I have seen the Fijian children treat *C. celerio* and *P. convolvuli* in the same way.

#### 4. *Cephonodes hylas*.

This handsome insect was common in the Gilbert group, flying about the flowers of *Guettarda speciosa*. I was fortunate enough to find the larva feeding upon the same plant, and I append description:—General colour pale apple-green; head lighter. Segment over top of head powdered with minute yellow dots. Spiracles red. A faint yellow line over the spiracles, and a colourless dorsal line; caudal horn-green, minutely dusted with black. This larva changed to a pupa upon the day after capture, but came to nothing, being probably killed by the rolling of the ship. The dead pupa was in the box of insects.

#### 5. *Deiopeia pulchella*.

Common both in the Ellice and Gilbert groups upon *Tournefortia argentea*, upon which shrub I also noticed the larva, which I find described in my diary as "a dirty greyish white, spotted with black and red, and with pale-coloured hairs." I once saw the perfect insect in Fiji, singularly enough upon the same shrub.

#### 6. *Prodenia retina*.

Also observed in Fiji.

#### 7. *Amyna octo*.

Common on all the islands, flying about the *Abutilon* mentioned above.

#### 8. *Heliothis armigera*.

Common on all the islands of the Gilbert group visited by me except Tamana, where I failed to notice it. It flies about the plants of *Abutilon*, and is shy and wary.

#### 14. *Margaronia Woodfordii*, n. sp.

Common throughout the Gilbert group upon *Guettarda speciosa*, from which shrub I obtained it by shaking the leaves. I also found the larva rolled up in the leaves of the same shrub.

15. *Rinecera mirabilis*.

Taken in the Ellice group upon *Abutilon*.

16. *Harpagoneura complexa*, n. sp.

This insect I found at rest upon the trunk of a cocoanut-tree; it was the only specimen I saw.

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All the above insects were taken during the daytime, and I do not think many more species are wanting to complete the list of Lepidoptera of the Gilbert group. The islands are nothing but coral-reefs, in no part rising more than 12 feet above the sea; and the list of trees and plants collected by me, which I believe to be complete, only extends to twenty-two species. I should like to have spent a night or two on shore after moths; but I thought it prudent to return to the ship each evening. One day while at Apamama, after returning on board, I found on my coat a small Geometer larva; but there is no perfect insect belonging to this group in my collection.

Gravesend,  
April 10, 1885.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*A Monograph of the British Phytophagous Hymenoptera* (Tenthredo, Sirex, and Cynips, Linné). By PETER CAMERON. Vol. II. 8vo. London: Ray Society. 1885.

THE volume issued by the Ray Society to their subscribers for the year 1884, which has lately been produced, is the second volume of Mr. Cameron's 'Monograph of British Phytophagous Hymenoptera,' the appearance of the first instalment of which we noticed in December 1882. In this volume the author continues the description of the species of Sawflies, and we learn from his preface that the subject is to occupy two more, the third to "contain the remainder of the Tenthredinidæ, the Siricidæ, and the introductory part of the Cynipidæ, including a discussion on the phenomena relating to the structure and growth of galls in general," while the fourth will be occupied by the systematic description of the Cynipidæ.

In this second volume Mr. Cameron deals only with the species